

to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 276, 280, 283, 284 and 285.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations appear in the RECORD, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations were considered and confirmed as follows:

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Harold C. Pachios, of Maine, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1999.

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Paula Dobriansky, of Maryland, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1998.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

R. Nicholas Burns, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

Tom McDonald, of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Mark Robert Parris, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Turkey.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER
30, 1997

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m. on Thursday, October 30. I further ask that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 324, Judge Siragusa, of New York, and the time between then and 10:30 a.m. be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member.

I further ask consent that at 10:30 the Senate proceed to vote on the confirmation of the nomination, and immediately following that vote the notification of the President, and upon resumption of legislative session there be a period of morning business until the hour of 12 noon with Senators to speak up to 5 minutes each with the following exceptions:

Senator THOMAS for up to 30 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, for up to 30 minutes.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 1292 regarding the line-item veto matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE
CALENDAR—S. 1173

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1173 be placed back on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, tomorrow, following the 10:30 vote, there will be a period of morning business until 12 noon.

The Senate will begin consideration of S. 1292, a bill disapproving the cancellations transmitted by the President on October 6. The measure has a 10-hour statutory time limitation. However, it is the hope of the majority leader that much of that time may be yielded.

The Senate may also consider and complete action on any or all of the following items: the District of Columbia appropriations bill, the FDA reform conference report, the Amtrak strike resolution, the intelligence authorization conference report, and any additional legislation or executive items that can be cleared.

I also remind all Senators that under rule XXII they have until 1 p.m. on Thursday in order to file timely amendments to H.R. 2646, the A-plus education savings account bill.

Needless to say, all Senators should expect rollcall votes throughout Thursday's session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator LEVIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chair and my good friend from Vermont.

NATO ENLARGEMENT

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I rise this evening to discuss an issue that relates to NATO enlargement that I believe merits careful consideration by the Senate at this early stage of the ratification process.

Enlargement of the Alliance is based upon Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, also known as the Washington

Treaty, which states in pertinent part as follows:

The parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this treaty.

So Article 10 sets up two conditions for Alliance membership. One, to further the principles of the Treaty, and, two, to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.

Madam President, the principal focus of the Senate and expert commentators thus far has been to examine whether the accession of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic will contribute to European security. That is the second condition. And that is surely an appropriate focus.

For instance, one of my first concerns was the impact that these additions would have on democratization and movement to a market economy in Russia, which I believe has a major bearing on European security. Those concerns have been greatly ameliorated by the NATO-Russia Founding Act and other NATO initiatives. But we also need to be aware of the other condition of Article 10; namely, to further the principles of the Washington Treaty.

Now, those principles are summed up in the preamble which reads as follows:

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principle of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

Those are the principles in the preamble to the NATO Treaty.

In the April 23 testimony of Secretary of State Albright and Secretary of Defense Cohen before the Armed Services Committee that kicked off the Senate ratification process, my first question to Secretary Albright dealt with this issue. I asked her to list the criteria which will be applied in judging the applications for membership of the various countries.

Secretary Albright responded as follows:

Senator LEVIN, what we are doing is looking at a general set of criteria that fit into some of the comments that I made in my statement, as did Secretary Cohen. That is, we are interested in countries, first of all, that can be active contributors to the Alliance. This is not a way of just trying to give gifts to countries. This is the world's strongest military alliance, and members have to be capable of pulling their weight in it.

And she continued:

We are looking at democracies, at free market systems. We are looking at the way that countries treat their minorities, their attitude toward human rights. We are looking to make sure that there is civilian control over the military, generally looking at